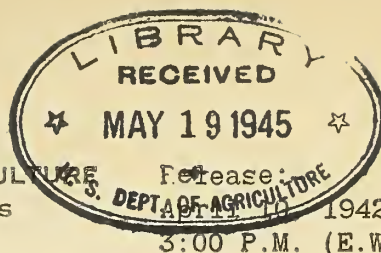


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Release:
S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
APR 12 1942,
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1942

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CRCP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated April 1, 1942
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
<u>United States</u>						
Winter wheat.....	1 11.8	1 14.7	1 16.1	569,417	671,293	624,983
Rye.....	76	81	87	---	---	---
Pasture.....	74	77	82	---	---	---
<u>Southern States</u>						
Early potatoes 2....	76	78	76	---	---	---
Peaches.....	62	82	77	---	---	---

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1930-39		1941		1942	
	Per- cent 3	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 3	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 3	1,000 bushels
<u>United States</u>						
Corn for grain.....	40.9	828,331	54.3	1,199,139	53.0	1,286,720
Wheat.....	17.4	130,615	23.8	193,244	28.6	270,122
Oats.....	36.6	373,240	37.8	471,145	36.6	430,565

1 Yield per seeded acre.

2 Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States and California.

3 Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Ernest B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

April 1, 1942

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1942

Farmers have been delayed by adverse weather and are behind with spring work in much of the Nation; many complain of difficulty in securing competent help and some have been handicapped by lack of supplies. On the other hand, moisture conditions this spring are better than usual and the great majority of farm families are exerting themselves to increase production of crops and livestock products. The acreage of crops is expected to be the largest since 1933 and prospects for good yields per acre seem as favorable as at this season in any recent year. Livestock numbers, exclusive of work stock, are now above pre-drought peaks and still increasing, feed reserves are large, stocks of grain on farms are the largest on record for this season of the year, pastures and range prospects are promising and the production of meat, lard, milk and eggs is currently running at levels that provide fully the usual per capita supply in addition to the present volume of Lend-Lease purchases. Unless offset by increased use of farm machinery, the shortages of competent labor that are now restricting the expansion of farming operations near industrial sections may affect more of the agricultural areas later in the year or next year. The decrease in man-power is already causing some consolidation of farms, more efficient use of equipment, longer working hours and the adoption of short-cut methods to save labor but the trend is still toward new high records of production.

The Corn Belt and the North Atlantic States had adequate rain and some warm weather and while little stock was on pasture in these areas on April 1 prospects for pastures were reported excellent. The Southeast had heavy rains in March, and for the country as a whole the condition of pastures on April 1 was the highest for the date since 1929.

mbp

In the western half of the Corn Belt the generous March rainfall which was favorable for pastures and late planted crops, delayed the planting of spring grain, but the weather of early April appears to have been favorable. Winter wheat, which had an excellent start last fall, still shows good prospects and production is expected to be about 625 million bushels which would be about 10 percent more than average. The yield per acre planted is expected to average 16.1 bushels, a yield which has been exceeded only in 1931 and 1914. Prospects for rye continue excellent.

While national crop prospects appear better than usual, there are important regional variations. On April 1 a large area in Texas, including most of the State except the Panhandle and some northern and eastern counties, was seriously in need of moisture for growing crops and for replanting oats and other crops that seemed likely to fail; but much of the dry area had rain in early April. Practically the whole area from the Rockies westward had a dry and cool March which delayed the growth of new grass in pastures and ranges, lengthened the feeding period and caused some local shortages of hay and feed. With the exception of Utah and Nevada, the April 1 condition of ranges in this area was below average and mostly well below last year; but most of this area had good rains early in the winter and ranges should show improvement with warmer weather. In grazing areas east of the Rockies and north of the dry portions of Texas the April 1 condition of ranges averaged higher than at the same season in any of the past 10 years.

Though some fruit buds were damaged by low temperatures during the winter and early spring months, notably, in California and the Rocky Mountain Section, and in an area from southern Michigan southwest through Illinois and Indiana to northern Arkansas, conditions to date seem to point to a total 1942 fruit crop of at least average size. Apples are not yet in bloom in the principal producing areas but trees appear to have come through the winter in good shape. Good-sized peach crops are indicated in all southern States and in California, but production probably will be short in many commercial areas of the central States. Pear prospects on the Pacific Coast and in other areas, though still somewhat uncertain, indicate a crop equal to, or larger than last season. Cherry and grape prospects appear favorable. March frosts damaged California apricots in some areas, and some injury to plums and prunes may ultimately show up; but at present, damage to these stone fruits, does not appear to be extensive. Large supplies of early summer oranges and grapefruit and adequate supplies of summer lemons will be harvested; and conditions in citrus areas, to date, have for the most part, been favorable for new-crop (1942-43) bloom.

Present indications are that the acreage of vegetables grown for shipment will be about 6 percent over the acreage harvested last year and perhaps slightly over the average during the last half dozen years. Reports indicate some shifting towards crops that were high in price last season, particularly cabbage and onions with some decreases in early potatoes and watermelons. Supplies of vegetables ordinarily available during late April and early May are expected to be ample, probably a third larger than average production in the same areas, but harvesting may be delayed because of the cold, wet weather. Heaviest increases in April and early May shipments are expected in early onions, lettuce, green peas, snap beans, and spinach. There may be a decrease in spring celery but the slight decrease indicated for spring cabbage in areas about to ship is expected to be more than offset by shipments continuing to come from the large crop farther south.

indicated
WINTER WHEAT: The April 1 production of winter wheat is 624,983,000 bushels, compared with the 1941 crop of 671,293,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 569,417,000 bushels.

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This indicated production is 7 percent less than last year's comparatively large crop, but it would be about 10 percent above average. Prospects on April 1 are equal to or a little better than reported last December in all winter wheat producing areas, excepting an area in North Central Texas and the adjoining portion of Oklahoma where there is some moisture shortage and insect damage from serious green bug infestation. The present production estimate takes into consideration a downward adjustment of 571,000 acres in the acreage seeded in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, where prolonged rains last fall prevented seeding the intended acreage but does not allow for additional acreage of "volunteer" wheat which may be harvested as the result of the recent rulings of the A.A.A. The extent of such acreage will not be known until near harvest time. The adjusted acreage sown in the fall of 1941 is 38,747,000 acres for the United States, and for the States in which adjustments were made, Illinois 1,216,000 acres, Iowa 200,000 acres, and Missouri 1,002,000 acres.

Winter wheat is starting spring growth under predominantly favorable moisture conditions, with reports of ample subsoil moisture in the Great Plains and Western States where it is a decisive factor. Surface soil was beginning to become too dry near the end of March in some of that area, but recent rains have relieved the situation in most sections. Outside of the Central Plains area, reports are general of the backwardness of the spring, causing slow start and shortness of growth of wheat in most areas.

Winter damage has been unusually light, and the loss of acreage due to winter killing and diversion is now indicated at only 6.4 percent. This compares with abandonment of 13.4 percent in 1941, and the 10-year average of 19.2 percent. There have been only four other years of lower abandonment during the years since 1919. There was sufficient snow cover during the periods of lowest temperatures during January, and there is little evidence of top freezing or heaving.

The indicated yield per seeded acre of 16.1 bushels is 1.4 bushels more than last year's yield of 14.7 bushels and substantially above the 10-year average of 11.8 bushels per seeded acre. Yields higher than last year are indicated for the 3 important Great Plains States, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, but they are below last year in all of the important wheat States farther west, and in most of the States east of the Mississippi River.

WHEAT STOCKS: The April 1 farm stocks of wheat, estimated at 270,122,000 bushels, are 40 percent larger than the stocks of 193,244,000 bushels on the same date last year, and are the highest April 1 farm stocks on record. Heavy stocks are in evidence in all principal wheat producing areas, reflecting the large 1941 production in most States, in contrast with the situation April 1 last year when farm stocks were relatively larger in the spring wheat and central Great Plains States than elsewhere.

Farm stocks on April 1 were 28.6 percent as large as the 1941 production, compared with percentage stocks a year ago of 23.8 percent and the 10-year average of 17.4 percent. The January-April disappearance of wheat from farms was 103,698,000 bushels, compared with 87,596,000 bushels in the same period a year ago, and the 10-year average January-April disappearance of 88,450,000 bushels. The estimates of wheat stocks on farms include wheat stored on farms under Government loans.

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CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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CORN STOCKS: Stocks of corn on farms on April 1, 1942 were 1,286,720,000 bushels.

This is about 55 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) April 1 average of 828,331,000 bushels and is the largest for this date on record, slightly exceeding the previous record of 1,273,015,000 bushels on farms April 1, 1940. For the corresponding date last year corn stocks amounted to 1,199,139,000 bushels. Disappearance of corn from farms during the first three months of 1942 was the heaviest on record, amounting to 725 million bushels. This compares with a disappearance during the same months in 1941 of 638 million bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 568 million bushels. The previous record was in 1928 when disappearance for the first quarter amounted to 721 million bushels.

These estimates of corn stocks relate to total stocks on farms including carryover from previous years and corn under seal on Government loans. The amount of corn under seal on farms in the commercial corn area, which is comprised of most of the North Central States and some counties in adjoining States, was approximately 262 million bushels on April 1. There were 299 million bushels under seal on the same date last year and 451 million bushels on April 1, 1940.

April 1, 1942 farm stocks amounted to 53.0 percent of the 1941 production of corn for grain compared with 54.3 percent on April 1, 1941 and 40.9 percent, the 10-year (1930-39) April 1 average.

Farm stocks of corn in the Corn Belt were 10 percent above those in 1941 and 70 percent above average. These near record stocks on farms remain despite the heaviest disappearance of corn on record for the area. Stocks in Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin were smaller than last year, but stocks in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Minnesota were much larger. Stocks were the highest since 1934 in Nebraska and Kansas and the largest on record in North Dakota. Demand for corn for increased livestock production and industrial use is reflected in a total disappearance from farms between January 1 and April 1 for the Corn Belt of 523 million bushels compared with 444 million bushels last year and 388 million bushels for the 10-year (1930-39) average.

There was some tendency to build up stocks in the North Atlantic States where corn stocks were about 5 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. For the South Atlantic States, corn supplies on farms April 1 were 7 percent smaller than last year but 11 percent above average. Stocks in the South Central States were 4 percent below last year but 18 percent above average. While the South Atlantic and South Central States as a whole had less corn on farms than on April 1 last year, stocks in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina were higher, due mostly to larger corn crops in 1941 than in 1940. In Texas and Oklahoma, both April 1 stocks and first quarter disappearance were smaller than last year and below average. Near-record stocks were held in the Western States where the April 1 amount was 46 percent above last year and 47 percent above average. Stocks in Colorado were 65 percent above last year and disappearance during the first quarter was over two and one-half times larger than for the same period in 1941.

OAT STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms on April 1, 1942 were 430,565,000 bushels which is about 41 million bushels or 9 percent less than the 471,145,000 bushels held on April 1 last year. These stocks are 57 million bushels or 15 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average farm stocks of 373,240,000 bushels. In most of the Central States the percentage of last year's oats crop now on farms is higher than average, but in other areas most of the States show smaller than average percentages still held. Disappearance of oats on farms since January 1 is indicated at 318,852,000 bushels which is about 5 million bushels smaller than the disappearance during the same quarter last year, but 66 million bushels larger than the 10-year average disappearance during the January 1-April 1 quarter.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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RYE: Condition of rye on April 1 was 87 percent of normal compared with 81 percent a year ago, and 76, the 10-year (1930-39) average. This crop had an excellent start last fall and in all producing areas weather conditions to date have been favorable for its development. Reports as of April 1 from all States growing rye indicate that the crop is coming into the spring months with promising prospects, the reported condition for every State except New Jersey being above the 10-year average. A year ago a similar situation existed in all States, except in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri of the Plains States and in Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. Last year the crop in these States suffered injury because of unfavorable freezing winter weather, while for 1942 it has had excellent growing conditions.

CITRUS FRUITS: United States orange production for the 1941-42 marketing season is indicated to be 83,126,000 boxes. The 1940-41 production totalled 84,082,000, and the 1939-40 crop was 75,667,000 boxes.

Production of early and midseason oranges (excluding tangerines) in Florida, harvest of which is nearly completed, is now estimated at 15,100,000 boxes--300,000 boxes less than indicated a month ago, due chiefly to losses from high winds early in March. The 1940-41 crop of these varieties totalled 15,900,000 boxes. The Florida tangerine crop for 1941-42 is estimated at 2,100,000 boxes, compared with 2,700,000 boxes in 1940-41. The 1941-42 Florida Valencia orange crop (now being harvested) is indicated to be 12,200,000 boxes, compared with 12,500,000 boxes last season (1940-41). Shipments of oranges from Florida from now until the end of the season, which probably will extend into midsummer, will consist almost entirely of Valencias.

The 1941-42 crop of California navel and miscellaneous varieties of oranges is now estimated at 21,228,000 boxes, compared with 19,472,000 boxes harvested during the 1940-41 season. All of the production of these varieties in Central California has been harvested and two-thirds of the southern California crop has been picked. Frosts in both the central and southern citrus areas damaged oranges on several occasions during the past season, but for the crop as a whole, injury was not extensive. Nearly all frost-damaged fruit has been, or is expected to be utilized by processing plants. Prospective production of California Valencias for the 1941-42 season is placed at 28,800,000 boxes. This indicated crop is about 2 percent smaller than was estimated a month ago, largely because of unseasonably dry weather in the southern counties.

Texas orange production for 1941-42 is estimated at 2,900,000 boxes, compared with 2,750,000 boxes last season (1940-41). The 1941-42 Arizona orange crop is expected to total 600,000 boxes, compared with 500,000 boxes produced in 1940-41.

The United States grapefruit crop for the 1941-42 marketing season is indicated to be 41,653,000 boxes, compared with the 1940-41 production of 43,033,000 boxes, and the 1939-40 crop of 35,192,000 boxes. In Florida, production is expected to total 21,400,000 boxes for the current (1941-42) season; last season (1940-41) the Florida crop was 24,600,000 boxes. Severe winds early in March blew considerable grapefruit of the earlier ("seeded") varieties from the trees, but most of this "windfall" fruit was utilized. Most of the production of these seeded varieties has now been harvested, but the greater portion of the "seedless" grapefruit crop in Florida will be marketed during the next 4 months.

Production of grapefruit in Texas in 1941-42 is estimated at 15,100,000 boxes, compared with the 1940-41 crop of 13,800,000 boxes. Harvest in Texas is rapidly

drawing to a close, and it now seems likely that the shipping and processing season will be about finished by the end of April.

Arizona grapefruit production for the present marketing season is placed at 3,100,000 boxes. Last season's (1940-41) Arizona grapefruit crop totalled 2,650,000 boxes. Picking in the Yuma district is expected to be about completed by mid-April, with movement after that date coming almost entirely from the Phoenix area. Quality of Arizona grapefruit continues excellent.

The 1941-42 California grapefruit crop is indicated to be 2,053,000 boxes, compared with 1,983,000 last season (1940-41). In the Desert Valleys, where harvest is well along, production is expected to total 1,065,000 boxes, compared with 960,000 last season. In "other" (summer) grapefruit areas, the crop is expected to total 988,000 boxes, compared with 1,023,000 boxes in 1940-41.

California lemon production in 1941-42 is indicated to be 12,600,000 boxes. Last season's (1940-41) crop was 17,099,000 boxes--the largest of record, and the 1939-40 production was 11,983,000 boxes. Winter and early spring frosts, and unseasonably dry weather in important southern California lemon-producing sections have been unfavorable for the crop. Supplies for late summer harvest may be relatively light because of frost losses of young fruit; and the dry weather is expected to retard sizing.

PEACHES--10 SOUTHERN

STATES AND CALIFORNIA: Condition of the peach crop on April 1 in the 10 southern peach States was 77 percent, compared with 82 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 62 percent. Though it is too early for definite indications relative to the 1942 crop, present prospects are relatively favorable in most of the important peach-producing areas of these States. California peaches came through the winter with little or no freeze damage. Orchards have been well cared for and trees are in good condition. Trees of both clingstone and freestone varieties carried a good bloom and weather conditions during the blossom period were favorable for pollination. Severe frosts which occurred in some localities during the nights of March 24-26 may have injured some orchards, though it is too early to determine definitely what damage, if any, may have occurred during that period. It is probable, however, that these frosts, for the most part will result only in a good "thinning."

In the South Atlantic States, winter freeze damage was negligible, and trees are in good condition. In Georgia, rains during the blooming period interfered with pollination in a few orchards, but a large crop is in prospect for the State as a whole.

In Arkansas, low temperatures in the northwestern section of the State during January, and again late in March, killed many peach buds in that area. In the Lamar-Clarksville area, Elberta buds were injured in some orchards by late winter freezes, but earlier varieties were not damaged materially. In the Crowley Ridge section of northeastern Arkansas sub-zero temperatures occurring in January caused little damage except in a few low-land orchards. Prospects are favorable in the Nashville-Highland and Horatio-DeQueen sections of the southwestern part of the State.

Peach orchards in southern Alabama and Mississippi were in full bloom during the latter part of March, and by April 1 orchards in central and northern areas of those States were beginning to blossom. Trees came through the winter in good condition in these States and present prospects point to good-sized crops. In Oklahoma and Texas, peaches came through the winter with no

freeze damage. Present prospects are favorable in these States, though production probably will be somewhat smaller than the bumper crops of last season.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES - 10 Southern States and California: Condition of early potatoes on April 1 in the 10 Southern States and California was 76 percent, compared with 78 percent on April last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 76 percent.

Cool, wet weather delayed planting in practically all potato areas of the Southern States, and, in lowland sections, caused some loss of seed from rotting in the ground. It now appears, however, that losses from this cause were less serious than anticipated earlier in the season. In the Carolinas, potatoes are now in generally good condition. Some fields are not yet planted in northern sections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and in fields already planted, the wet, cool weather has delayed sprouting and growth. Harvest is now expected to be considerably later than usual.

The peak of the south Florida potato movement was reached the latter part of March. North Florida potatoes are in good condition and show very little damage from the heavy rains of March and early April. Prospective production of the Florida spring crop is 16 percent above last year and 6 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Harvest of the Texas Lower Valley spring potato crop started the latter part of March. Yields are relatively light due to blight, cool weather and wind damage, with production indicated to be 41 percent smaller than last year and 14 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average. Progress of early Texas potato crops outside of the Lower Valley is slow because of continued cool weather.

Condition of California potatoes is good, especially in the important Kern County area where harvest has started around Edison.

SUGAR CROPS OF 1941: Beet and cane sugar production in continental United States in 1941 amounted to 2,007,000 short tons, raw value, according to final returns from the factories. Production was 11 percent above the 1930-39 average production of 1,813,000 tons, 10 percent under the output of 1940, which was 2,229,000 tons, and 16 percent under the high-record output of 2,386,000 tons in 1938.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1941 production of sugar beets was 10,311,000 tons, which is about 221,000 tons, or 2 percent, more than was indicated by preliminary reports from the beet sugar factories in December 1941; and about 11 percent more than the 1930-39 average production of 9,284,000 tons, but 16 percent less than the 1940 crop, 12,292,000 tons, which in point of tonnage, was the largest ever harvested.

Sugar production was 1,484,000 tons, equivalent to 1,588,000 tons of 96° raw value. In 1940, production was 1,773,000 tons (1,897,000 tons raw value). The 1930-39 average production is 1,363,000 tons (1,458,000 tons raw value). The figures include estimated results from beets planted in the Imperial Valley of California in the fall of 1941 for harvesting in the spring of 1942 by factories in southern California.

Beets were planted on 794,000 acres and 754,000 acres were harvested. Abandonment of acreage, 5 percent, was well under the 10-year average of 7.7 percent and is the lowest abandonment since 1927 when only 4.6 percent of the planted acreage was not harvested. In 1940, 975,000 acres were planted and 916,000 acres were harvested.

The 1941 average yield of 13.7 tons exceeded the 1940 high-record yield of 13.4 tons by .3 of a ton, and exceeded by 2.3 tons the 10-year average. The sugar yield of the beets was generally satisfactory. The condition of the beets improved each month

from July to harvest, and the improvement was reflected in the monthly estimates of prospective yield--July 1 at 12.6 tons; August 1, 12.8; September 1, 13.0; October 1, 13.1; November 1, 13.3; and finally reported by the factories at 13.7 tons. The factory reported yields are above the 10-year average in all of the major producing States, and are above the 1940 yields except in California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The crop was planted late in California. During early growth there was too much rain, and the beets were bothered by more diseases, wireworms, and weeds than usual. Lack of sunshine and warmth in September retarded development of Montana beets, and some loss resulted, no doubt, by webworm damage. Irrigation water was ample in Colorado and the beets were well tended. Excellent yields were obtained in Wyoming in all districts save the Wheatland district. The weather in Utah favored the crop and yields were 3.9 tons better than in 1940; the 1940 yield was low, however, because of injury by curly top. The yield in Idaho was 2.4 tons below 1940 because of the worst White fly infestation in several years. In Oregon and Washington, yields were surpassingly good. When the crop was young in the Great Lakes region, the weather was mostly unfavorable, but later marked improvement in growing conditions resulted in final yields exceeding early prospects. The yield in Michigan was 1.7 tons above 1940 and 2.6 tons higher than the 10-year average. In Ohio, yields were 1.9 tons better than the 1940 yield and 2.7 tons above the 10-year average for that State.

The 1941 sugar yield per harvested acre for the country as a whole averaged 1.97 tons in comparison with 1.94 in 1940, and 1.67 tons, the 1930-39 average.

The production of pulp is reported at 181,000 tons of molasses pulp, 101,000 tons of dried pulp, and 1,556,000 tons of moist pulp. The 1940 figures were: Molasses pulp, 169,000 tons; dried pulp, 114,000 tons; moist pulp, 1,625,000 tons.

SUGARCANE: The production of sugarcane for sugar in 1941 in Louisiana and Florida was 4,926,000 tons, about 30 percent above the 1940 production of 3,797,000 tons, but 27 percent below the 6,741,000 tons produced in 1938. The 1938 production was the largest crop on record in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. In the two States, 536,000 tons of cane were saved for seeding, in comparison with 421,000 tons cut for seed at the 1940 harvest.

The area harvested for sugar was 265,000 acres compared with 238,000 acres at the 1940 campaign.

Sugar production from the 1941 crop amounted to 419,000 tons raw value, which is about one-fourth more than the 1940 output of 332,000 tons, but 23 percent below the 1938 high-record output of 583,000 tons. In addition, there were produced 31,452,000 gallons of molasses, all grades, or about one-third more than in 1940. Edible molasses amounted to 5,400,000 gallons and 26,052,000 gallons were blackstrap. Sirup production by Louisiana mills equipped to make sugar was 950,000 gallons in comparison with 1,557,000 in 1940.

Louisiana: From the 1941 Louisiana sugarcane crop there were made 323,000 tons of sugar, raw value 96°. This was 57 percent above the 1940 production, and about one-third below the record crop of 1938, which was 491,000 tons. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 308,000 tons.

Cane ground for sugar amounted to 3,978,000 tons and 510,000 tons additional were cut for seed. Large plantings for the 1942 crop used up much cane originally scheduled for 1941 sugar-making. At the harvest of 1940 cane ground for sugar totaled

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2,864,000 tons, and 394,000 tons were cut for seed.

Molasses production, all grades, amounted to 26,295,000 gallons of which 5,400,000 were edible and 20,895,000 gallons were blackstrap produced and to be produced. Molasses production in 1940 was 19,012,000 gallons--2,706,000 edible and 16,306,000 blackstrap.

Sirup production by mills equipped to make sugar was 950,000 gallons in comparison with 1,567,000 in 1940.

The area harvested for sugar and seed amounted to 264,000 acres--234,000 acres for sugar and 30,000 acres for seed. The 1941 yield per acre for sugar and for seed was 17 tons, which is about average but 25 percent better than the 13.6 tons at the 1940 harvest. The sugar yield raw value was 162 pounds per ton of cane against 164 in 1940, and 171 pounds in 1939. The area harvested for sugar in 1940 was 209,000 acres.

The growing season in 1941 was on the whole unfavorable in Louisiana. Spring freezes were followed intermittently by excessive rains and drought. The eve of harvest found a considerable portion of the cane crop green and sappy--growing rather than maturing. Grinding started about mid-October. During the last week of November, temperatures slightly below freezing nipped cane buds in some sections of the sugarcane belt; and heavy rains in some localities slowed field work and stopped milling in a few scattered areas. Toward the close of the grinding period good harvesting weather set in; the work of gathering the cane progressed rapidly, and many mills finished by the middle of December. All were through grinding at the end of the year.

Florida: The 1941-42 sugarcane harvest in Florida produced 948,000 tons for sugar and 26,000 tons for seed. The area cut for sugar was 31,000 acres. The cane yield for sugar and for seed averaged 30.7 tons per acre against 32.3 tons in the 1940-41 season. The sugar yield per ton of cane averaged about 2 percent less than in 1940-41 season--203 pounds against 208.

Sugar produced amounted to 96,000 tons, 96° test, in comparison with 97,000 tons in preceding season, produced from 933,000 tons of cane cut from 29,000 acres.

Blackstrap production totaled 5,157,000 gallons. The 1940-41 output was 5,170,000 gallons. No commercial edible molasses nor sirup was made by the Florida sugar mills.

The weather during the growing season was generally favorable. The milling campaign began in early November.

PASTURES: With moisture supplies ample in nearly all parts of the country, prospects for early pasture this spring appear to be the best of recent years. Although cool weather has delayed pasture development in some areas, the April 1 pasture condition figure obtained from crop correspondents averaged 82 percent of normal compared with 77 percent on April 1 last year and a 1930-39 average of 74 percent for the date. In areas where livestock are grazing this condition figure reflects the forage available from pastures while in areas where livestock are not yet turned out it primarily represents prospects for feed to develop as the season advances.

In the Southern States, except Texas, pastures were generally off to a better start than in either of the past two years, despite subnormal March temperatures

along much of the gulf coast. Soils are generally well supplied with moisture in most of this area, and there were some local reports of excessive rains flooding lowland pastures. Favorable growing weather since the first of April has speeded the growth of grazing crops in much of this territory. In Texas, however, where March rainfall was mostly below normal and the weather rather cool the condition of pastures was only 69 percent of normal, much lower than the 82 percent reported at this time last year.

In the Western States considerable old feed is still available in pastures and on ranges but new feed has developed slowly this spring because of cool weather. In Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, and the Pacific Coast States April 1 pasture conditions were below average for the date and much lower than at the same time last year, when the season was unusually early. In the central and northern Great Plains area moisture supplies are unusually abundant and prospects for spring pastures are excellent. For States in this area the April 1 pasture condition figures ranged from 5 to 21 points higher than at this time last year, and from 15 to 30 points above the 10-year average.

Pastures in the Northern States east of the Great Plains, although yet furnishing little feed for livestock, were well supplied with moisture and in excellent condition to develop with the advance of the season. April 1 condition figures were average or above in nearly all of these States and in the Corn Belt States were much better than on April 1 last year.

MILK PRODUCTION: More milk was produced on American farms on April 1 this year than has been previously recorded for that date. With the number of milk cows about 3 percent larger and production per milk cow 1 percent greater than at this time last year, total daily milk production was up 4 percent from a year ago. The amount of milk produced, if distributed equally among the Nation's population, would give a per capita figure about 3 percent higher than a year earlier and an all-time high for this season of the year.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on April 1, while only slightly greater than a year ago, was record high for the date and was between 10 and 11 percent above the April 1, 1931-40 average. In the North Atlantic and East North Central groups of States, previous high records were exceeded, while in every major group of States the milk flow was well above the 10-year average for April 1. Production per cow in the South Central States was about 3 percent above average, but in all other groups, the production rate was 9 or more percent above average for the date.

Decreases from last year were reported in the West North Central group of States and in the West where pastures were retarded by cool March weather. Decreased production per cow in these groups, however, was more than offset by the increased production reported for the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East North Central States. Relatively mild weather and generally heavy feeding of grain have helped to maintain high production in these areas. Production per cow in the South Central group of States was not much changed from a year ago. Production showed more than the usual seasonal upturn in the important dairy States of Minnesota, Illinois, and New York.

The April 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents of the Nation averaged 14.96 pounds this year, 14.84 pounds last year, and 13.54 pounds for the 10-year average in the 1931-40 period. Of the cows in these herds, 69.9 percent were reported in production on April 1, compared with 70.1 percent a year earlier and 69.0 percent for the April 1, 1931-40 average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

EGG PRODUCTION: The rate of egg production shown by sample farm flocks on April 1 averaged 57.6 eggs per 100 layers, which was exceeded only by the record April 1 high of 57.9 eggs in 1938. It was 5 percent above a year ago and 7 percent above the 10-year (1931-40) April average. The aggregate of the first of the month layings from January to April, inclusive, is the largest of record--5 percent larger than the previous high of last year.

The rate of lay was from 1 to 7 percent above the rate of last year in all parts of the country. It reached new high records for April 1 in the East North Central area, where temperatures during the last week in March were considerably above normal, and in the South Atlantic, where they were near normal. In all other areas except the Northeast and the Pacific Coast temperatures were decidedly cold for the season and retarded egg production somewhat. Although precipitation was substantially heavy from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with heavy snows in the middle Atlantic area, it did not interfere with egg production because it was not accompanied by freezing weather.

The 10-year April 1 average rate of lay was exceeded in all parts of the country ranging from 3 percent above in the Western States to 11 percent in the West North Central States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1942

April 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage seeded			Yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Fall of 1929-38	Fall of 1940	Fall of 1941	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated Apr. 1, 1942	Average 1930-39	1941	Indicated Apr. 1, 1942
	Thousand acres								
N.Y.	264	301	280	21.0	21.8	23.0	5,572	6,570	6,440
N.J.	61	72	69	20.5	16.8	19.0	1,232	1,210	1,311
Pa.	997	883	795	19.2	18.9	20.0	19,229	16,712	15,900
Ohio	2,114	2,018	1,776	19.4	24.3	21.0	40,718	48,950	37,296
Ind.	1,809	1,483	1,275	16.8	23.3	18.0	30,321	34,545	22,950
Ill.	2,121	1,838	1/1,216	17.2	19.2	16.0	36,413	35,300	19,456
Mich.	831	753	685	20.3	21.7	22.5	16,651	16,368	15,412
Wis.	40	39	37	15.7	17.1	17.0	628	665	629
Minn.	199	209	190	16.1	12.2	18.0	3,146	2,548	3,420
Iowa	424	330	1/200	16.4	7.5	20.0	6,944	2,475	4,000
Mo.	2,010	1,856	1/1,002	13.6	9.7	11.0	26,989	18,036	11,022
S.Dak.	229	214	199	7.0	7.7	14.0	1,365	1,650	2,786
Nebr.	3,611	3,368	2,930	11.2	10.2	17.0	41,151	34,426	49,810
Kans.	14,196	13,064	10,712	9.2	13.2	15.5	131,460	173,092	166,036
Del.	88	68	61	16.9	19.6	18.5	1,496	1,332	1,128
Md.	445	367	323	18.6	19.7	18.5	8,342	7,245	5,976
Va.	616	560	498	14.0	13.7	14.0	8,643	7,665	6,972
W.Va.	149	130	120	14.5	12.5	13.0	2,154	1,628	1,560
N.C.	457	506	531	10.6	14.1	13.5	4,807	7,110	7,168
S.C.	144	253	293	9.5	12.4	12.0	1,364	3,146	3,516
Ga.	154	210	248	8.5	10.5	10.5	1,270	2,196	2,604
Ky.	433	441	432	12.8	16.2	16.0	5,520	7,125	6,912
Tenn.	411	387	375	10.8	14.0	13.5	4,403	5,415	5,062
Ala.	6	8	10	9.6	11.4	11.0	58	91	110
Ark.	72	35	36	7.8	9.0	9.0	557	315	324
Okla.	4,868	5,030	4,276	9.8	9.7	13.0	47,682	48,610	55,588
Tex.	4,714	3,917	3,604	6.8	6.9	10.5	31,360	27,186	37,842
Mont.	966	1,380	1,311	11.1	20.1	20.0	10,790	27,762	26,220
Idaho	699	678	590	18.6	25.9	25.0	13,083	17,584	14,750
Wyo.	212	160	160	6.2	19.8	15.0	1,307	3,160	2,400
Colo.	1,294	1,321	1,162	6.4	16.4	16.0	8,745	21,650	18,592
N.Mex.	389	335	302	6.1	7.2	14.0	2,478	2,416	4,228
Ariz.	40	32	28	22.2	12.2	19.0	880	392	532
Utah	198	206	175	15.0	23.5	21.0	2,987	4,851	3,675
Nev.	3	5	4	25.7	28.0	29.0	68	140	116
Wash.	1,251	1,661	1,512	19.7	30.1	26.0	24,568	49,941	39,312
Oreg.	763	688	619	16.4	29.3	22.0	12,431	20,130	13,618
Calif.	779	857	711	16.0	13.6	14.5	12,605	11,656	10,310
U.S.	48,057	45,663	38,747	11.8	14.7	16.1	569,417	671,293	624,983

1/ Revised from December 19, 1941 report.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
April 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
April 10, 1942
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	:Percent of previous year's crop:			Quantity		
	:Average :	1941	1942	: Average	1941	1942
	:1930-39 :			: 1930-39		
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	27	30	38	27	13	14
N.Y.	29	23	29	1,516	1,859	1,926
N.J.	18	21	21	228	266	254
Pa.	21	23	22	4,064	4,065	3,717
Ohio	18	16	19	7,067	6,739	9,306
Ind.	14	14	14	4,298	3,911	4,853
Ill.	12	9	14	4,384	3,536	4,973
Mich.	29	37	34	4,906	6,767	5,642
Wis.	38	47	48	697	791	654
Minn.	33	40	52	7,410	12,828	10,663
Iowa	22	27	32	1,497	2,053	942
Mo.	13	12	15	3,123	3,906	2,705
N.Dak.	35	39	44	20,514	36,633	64,327
S.Dak.	64	52	54	7,822	13,656	18,970
Nebr.	22	41	40	8,704	14,200	14,478
Kans.	14	20	28	18,497	25,311	48,533
Del.	11	8.5	15	164	108	200
Md.	10	8	6.5	896	552	471
Va.	16	18	15	1,439	1,470	1,150
W.Va.	21	27	20	438	462	326
N.C.	18	20	18	825	1,329	1,280
S.C.	8	13	9.5	98	354	299
Ga.	10	17	10	129	322	220
Ky.	7	6.5	24.5	384	366	321
Tenn.	9	9	8	390	447	433
Ala.	7	10	18	4	8	16
Ark.	7	15	15	44	51	47
Oklá.	11	14	18	5,440	8,161	8,750
Tex.	5	10	11	2,000	2,991	2,990
Mont.	27	37	44	9,300	19,120	30,025
Idaho	18	28	25	4,572	7,362	6,956
Wyo.	29	35	40	806	790	1,859
Colo.	17	33	30	2,140	4,077	7,511
N.Mex.	10	13	13	305	218	356
Ariz.	5	9	5	35	70	20
Utah	24	24	31	1,230	1,312	2,178
Nev.	17	23	25	67	113	123
Wash.	7	10	13	3,118	4,418	7,948
Oreg.	9	14	18	1,704	2,374	4,220
Calif.	3	2	4	331	235	466
U.S.	17.4	23.8	28.6	130,615	193,244	270,122

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CORN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1 1/

State	Percent of previous year's crop:			Quantity		
	Average	1941	1942	Average	1941	1942
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	20	23	18	21	36	30
N.H.	33	19	40	48	23	50
Vt.	24	26	39	97	46	74
Mass.	39	24	40	147	69	115
R.I.	40	40	50	28	15	20
Conn.	38	37	47	194	118	158
N.Y.	35	43	37	1,790	1,956	2,398
N.J.	45	55	50	2,612	2,696	2,624
Pa.	40	42	42	16,245	17,281	17,866
Ohio	35	35	40	44,995	40,046	61,024
Ind.	38	38	42	55,485	52,542	71,744
Ill.	50	58	60	148,884	182,661	232,375
Mich.	34	42	40	11,489	17,165	15,642
Wis.	28	44	37	8,952	20,558	17,400
Minn.	34	61	58	35,051	82,433	91,779
Iowa	46	81	76	169,608	366,736	336,321
Mo.	41	49	46	38,523	59,302	50,792
N.Dak.	19	28	27	395	3,291	3,476
S.Dak.	40	57	58	12,754	23,544	22,887
Nebr.	61	74	67	60,154	70,662	102,397
Kans.	52	43	43	19,064	14,320	22,878
Del.	42	47	47	1,612	1,739	1,819
Md.	41	45	43	6,170	6,861	6,082
Va.	38	39	40	11,483	13,342	12,428
W.Va.	31	33	32	3,708	3,798	3,780
N.C.	42	47	47	17,232	21,803	23,937
S.C.	42	43	41	9,217	9,950	8,895
Ga.	43	47	43	17,472	21,518	17,554
Fla.	31	40	35	2,062	2,900	2,032
Ky.	37	39	42	23,189	23,896	30,023
Tenn.	39	42	42	23,677	27,951	28,574
Ala.	44	45	46	17,978	18,868	23,137
Miss.	39	41	40	15,173	17,398	20,216
Ark.	37	40	36	11,009	18,040	14,398
La.	30	36	27	6,350	8,711	5,877
Okla.	26	29	24	8,492	10,830	7,203
Tex.	28	33	27	20,599	29,601	19,347
Mont.	24	26	24	113	274	340
Idaho	30	37	28	264	613	515
Wyo.	26	29	34	272	191	381
Colo.	30	44	43	3,988	3,139	5,182
N.Mex.	35	51	50	918	1,042	1,540
Ariz.	19	45	57	72	140	205
Utah	17	12	19	34	31	46
Nev.	14	11	11	4	7	6
Wash.	21	30	26	89	160	160
Oreg.	23	26	30	216	266	331
Calif.	26	40	45	402	560	662
U.S.	40.9	54.3	53.0	828,331	1,199,139	1,286,720

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1942

April 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop				Quantity		
	Average	1941	1942	Average	1941	1942	
	1930-39			1930-39			
	Percent				Thousand bushels		
Me.	44	45	41	1,888	1,872	1,638	
N.H.	39	30	42	111	77	101	
Vt.	35	33	34	644	550	511	
Mass.	26	18	25	46	31	51	
R.I.	27	25	40	17	7	13	
Conn.	29	21	45	57	29	65	
N.Y.	41	40	39	9,493	12,235	10,004	
N.J.	39	36	34	522	463	486	
Pa.	40	40	38	10,447	11,788	11,484	
Ohio	32	35	35	14,109	15,539	17,981	
Ind.	31	30	32	13,546	14,850	17,318	
Ill.	36	36	35	42,001	53,395	53,939	
Mich.	39	45	43	15,048	27,641	19,737	
Wis.	36	42	37	27,356	41,014	27,998	
Minn.	41	41	41	54,107	74,126	47,568	
Iowa	42	45	42	78,000	89,709	74,458	
Mo.	30	29	32	10,635	14,298	16,940	
N.Dak.	60	53	52	13,863	18,465	30,459	
S.Dak.	66	44	45	19,215	23,450	24,710	
Nebr.	45	43	42	19,886	14,716	22,798	
Kans.	26	27	28	8,421	12,612	10,200	
Del.	26	20	14	22	11	13	
Md.	29	30	32	397	278	328	
Va.	24	26	20	546	681	525	
W.Va.	32	37	35	668	596	622	
N.C.	16	17	16	696	999	1,008	
S.C.	9	11	11	882	1,253	1,331	
Ca.	10	6.5	9	674	566	946	
Fla.	5	2.5	6	6	4	10	
Ky.	23	21	25	464	309	467	
Tenn.	14	18	15	231	309	373	
Ala.	7	13	23	164	338	1,012	
Miss.	8	21	20	87	1,458	2,030	
Ark.	15	15	16	406	930	978	
La.	14	22	25	124	592	694	
Okla.	21	24	21	5,640	8,484	5,439	
Tex.	24	28	21	8,725	12,432	7,975	
Mont.	50	59	44	2,884	6,239	6,399	
Idaho	38	26	34	1,884	1,535	2,271	
Wyo.	46	45	44	1,286	1,331	1,815	
Colo.	43	41	41	1,907	1,709	2,402	
N.Mex.	27	21	25	157	161	230	
Ariz.	11	11	25	31	24	34	
Utah	34	35	40	458	532	757	
Nev.	27	55	30	35	132	62	
Wash.	35	25	29	2,697	1,733	2,205	
Oreg.	28	19	23	2,536	1,449	2,076	
Calif.	7	3	2	225	140	14	
U.S.	36.6	37.8	36.6	373,240	471,145	430,525	

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CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1942

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
April 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE				PASTURE			
Condition April 1				Condition April 1			
State	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	Average 1930-39	1941	1942	
	Percent			Percent			
Me.	-	-	-	89	84	87	
N.H.	-	-	-	86	89	96	
Vt.	-	-	-	93	95	94	
Mass.	-	-	-	89	89	90	
R.I.	-	-	-	82	88	86	
Conn.	-	-	-	87	96	85	
N.Y.	83	87	89	80	87	83	
N.J.	90	82	88	82	78	81	
Pa.	83	83	87	78	81	83	
Ohio	85	85	92	77	76	84	
Ind.	84	85	86	77	72	83	
Ill.	87	83	87	78	74	86	
Mich.	80	87	89	75	87	86	
Wis.	84	92	90	80	89	89	
Minn.	80	89	83	74	87	86	
Iowa	88	83	93	80	84	93	
Mo.	82	56	84	72	64	81	
N.Dak.	65	80	82	55	76	85	
S.Dak.	70	78	88	59	70	82	
Nebr.	76	71	93	68	63	84	
Kans.	77	83	90	64	74	87	
Del.	85	83	91	79	77	81	
Md.	84	83	86	76	75	76	
Va.	83	79	84	76	67	76	
W.Va.	82	80	87	76	68	77	
N.C.	82	82	86	77	74	81	
S.C.	74	79	82	64	61	67	
Ga.	78	78	80	68	66	72	
Fla.	-	-	-	72	71	76	
Ky.	84	73	91	74	64	82	
Tenn.	82	83	87	73	65	74	
Ala.	-	-	-	67	65	70	
Miss.	-	-	-	68	63	70	
Ark.	-	-	-	70	65	71	
La.	-	-	-	70	64	74	
Okla.	73	84	83	63	72	76	
Tex.	73	84	73	70	82	69	
Mont.	77	88	91	66	83	88	
Idaho	92	95	95	86	89	75	
Wyo.	69	85	90	73	79	89	
Colo.	64	90	92	68	82	89	
N.Mex.	-	-	-	70	82	86	
Ariz.	-	-	-	90	98	81	
Utah	87	91	95	84	87	85	
Nev.	-	-	-	83	91	75	
Wash.	82	96	91	77	91	78	
Oreg.	88	92	89	81	91	73	
Calif.	-	88	90	81	93	77	
U.S.	76	81	87	74	77	82	

1/ Revised from December 19, 1941 report.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 10, 1942

April 1, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1930-39	Production ^{1/}		Indicated 1941
		1939	1940	
		Thousand boxes.		

ORANGES:

California, all	37,198	44,425	49,478	50,028
Valencias	21,395	26,904	30,006	28,800
Navels and misc.	15,803	17,521	19,472	21,228
Florida, all	21,290	28,000	31,100	29,400
Early and midseason	^{2/} 12,521	15,600	15,900	15,100
Valencias	^{2/} 8,321	10,000	12,500	12,200
Tangerines	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100
Texas	1,157	2,360	2,750	2,900
Arizona	252	520	500	600
Alabama	65	75	1	5
Mississippi	46	59	(3)	1
Louisiana	275	228	253	192
7 States ^{4/}	60,283	75,667	84,082	83,126

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,600	21,400
Seedless	^{2/} 5,250	6,500	8,400	8,800
Other	^{2/} 10,393	9,400	16,200	12,600
Texas	6,350	14,400	13,800	15,100
Arizona	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,100
California, all	1,768	1,992	1,983	2,053
Desert Valleys	789	1,087	960	1,065
Other	979	905	1,023	988
4 States ^{4/}	24,383	35,192	43,033	41,653

LEMONS:

California ^{4/}	8,815	11,983	17,099	12,600
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LIMES:

Florida	37	95	80	^{5/} 120
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^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California, the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. ^{2/} Short-time average. ^{3/} Failure reported. ^{4/} Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net. ^{5/} December 1 indicated production

State	PEACHES		EARLY POTATOES ^{1/}	
	April 1 Condition		April 1 Condition	
	Average		Average	
	1930-39	1941	1930-39	1941
	Percent		Percent	
North Carolina	73	87	79	82
South Carolina	67	83	72	80
Georgia	65	81	72	75
Florida	66	79	75	75
Alabama	65	79	74	81
Miss.	65	79	72	70
Arkansas	53	82	77	72
Louisiana	66	74	77	76
Oklahoma	42	79	78	79
Texas	55	85	72	73
California	---	---	87	90
11 States ^{2/}	62	82	76	78

^{1/} Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed. ^{2/} For peaches, averages are for 10 States.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1940 AND 1941 (REVISED)						
State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Mass.	6,100	6,100	1,662	1,662	10,141	10,137
Conn.	16,300	16,900	1,318	1,383	21,487	23,370
N.Y.	1,200	1,200	1,275	1,425	1,530	1,710
Pa.	33,700	35,700	1,501	1,471	50,586	52,518
Ohio	28,700	24,300	1,008	1,046	28,943	25,311
Ind.	9,900	8,900	1,041	998	10,305	8,880
Wis.	24,800	22,200	1,500	1,425	37,200	31,640
Minn.	700	600	1,225	1,175	858	705
Mo.	5,400	5,400	1,150	1,000	6,210	5,400
Kans.	300	500	1,100	1,000	330	300
Md.	38,400	40,300	850	750	32,640	30,225
Va.	108,300	98,100	926	903	100,314	88,572
W.Va.	3,300	2,900	925	900	3,052	2,610
N.C.	504,500	494,200	1,038	930	523,660	459,490
S.C.	85,000	81,000	1,030	860	87,550	69,660
Ga.	73,100	65,100	1,060	851	77,480	55,430
Fla.	16,900	15,200	966	770	16,328	11,711
Ky.	338,000	302,200	1,006	976	339,867	295,080
Tenn.	115,700	90,000	977	981	113,046	88,310
Ala.	500	400	830	762	415	305
U.S.	1,410,800	1,310,900	1,026	962	1,461,942	1,261,364

State	Season average price per pound received by farmers		Value of production	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Cents		Thousand dollars	
Mass.	26.6	29.3	2,693	2,975
Conn.	34.0	37.4	7,301	8,729
N.Y.	11.7	13.0	179	222
Pa.	13.3	13.2	6,726	6,930
Ohio	9.9	17.3	2,866	4,380
Ind.	11.6	25.1	1,196	2,229
Wis.	10.0	12.3	3,716	3,882
Minn.	10.0	11.0	86	78
Mo.	16.0	23.1	994	1,247
Kans.	17.0	23.0	56	69
Md.	33.0	33.0	10,771	9,974
Va.	15.8	28.5	15,842	25,271
W.Va.	16.7	27.4	510	715
N.C.	16.6	29.2	87,034	134,384
S.C.	14.6	24.8	12,782	17,276
Ga.	16.1	20.9	12,458	11,564
Fla.	27.9	32.5	4,552	3,807
Ky.	14.1	26.0	47,986	76,865
Tenn.	14.6	24.1	16,470	21,276
Ala.	15.7	20.0	65	61
U. S.	16.0	26.3	234,283	331,934

as of

April 1, 1942

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941 (Revised)

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and Type		Acreage		Yield		Production		Season av. price per lb.		Value of production	
Type	No.	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
		Acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds		Cents		Thousand dollars	
		1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
FLUE-CURED:											
Virginia	11	73,000	73,000	920	880	67,160	64,240	17.5	31.0	11,753	19,914
North Carolina	11	195,000	193,000	925	835	180,375	161,155	16.3	30.3	29,401	48,830
Total Old Belt	11	268,000	266,000	924	847	247,535	225,395	16.6	30.5	41,154	68,744
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	245,000	242,000	1,120	995	274,400	240,790	17.0	29.4	46,648	70,792
North Carolina	13	58,000	53,000	1,070	960	62,060	50,880	15.7	24.9	9,743	12,669
South Carolina	13	85,000	81,000	1,030	860	87,550	69,660	14.6	24.8	12,782	17,276
Total South Carolina Belt	13	143,000	134,000	1,046	900	149,610	120,540	15.1	24.8	22,525	29,945
Georgia	14	72,000	64,000	1,060	850	76,320	54,400	15.6	20.4	11,906	11,098
Florida	14	12,700	11,300	925	725	11,748	8,192	17.5	21.3	2,056	1,745
Alabama	14	300	300	850	750	255	225	15.0	16.5	38	37
Total Georgia & Florida Belt	14	85,000	75,600	1,039	831	88,323	62,817	15.9	20.5	14,000	12,880
Total flue-cured	11-14	741,000	717,600	1,025	905	759,868	649,542	16.4	28.1	124,327	182,361
FIRE-CURED:											
Virginia	21	22,400	13,700	835	860	18,704	11,782	9.3	15.6	1,739	1,838
Kentucky	22	20,700	15,500	925	950	19,148	14,725	8.7	13.5	1,666	1,988
Tennessee	22	46,700	29,000	925	985	43,198	28,565	10.7	14.9	4,622	4,266
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	67,400	44,500	925	973	62,346	43,290	10.1	14.4	6,288	6,244
Kentucky	23	23,800	15,500	880	950	20,944	14,725	8.4	12.2	1,759	1,796
Tennessee	23	5,800	3,200	900	975	5,220	3,120	8.0	12.0	418	374
Total Paducah	23	29,600	18,700	884	954	26,164	17,845	8.3	12.2	2,177	2,170
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	500	200	850	900	425	180	7.1	9.8	30	18
Total fire-cured	21-24	119,900	77,100	898	948	107,639	73,097	9.5	14.0	10,234	10,270
AIR-CURED (light):											
Ohio	31	12,500	11,600	1,000	960	12,500	11,136	12.8	27.5	1,600	3,062
Indiana	31	9,500	8,500	1,050	1,000	9,975	8,500	11.8	25.8	1,177	2,193
Missouri	31	5,400	5,400	1,150	1,000	6,210	5,400	16.0	23.1	994	1,247
Kansas	31	300	300	1,100	1,000	330	300	17.0	23.0	56	69
Virginia	31	9,500	8,800	1,190	1,175	11,305	10,340	18.2	30.2	2,058	3,123
West Virginia	31	3,300	2,900	925	900	3,052	2,610	16.7	27.4	510	715
North Carolina	31	6,500	6,200	1,050	1,075	6,825	6,665	18.2	31.4	1,242	2,093
Kentucky	31	255,000	245,000	1,040	980	265,200	240,100	15.8	29.2	41,902	70,109
Tennessee	31	58,000	54,000	1,030	980	59,740	52,920	18.6	30.7	11,112	16,246
Alabama	31	200	100	800	800	160	80	17.0	30.0	27	24
Total Burley	31	360,200	342,800	1,042	986	375,297	338,051	16.2	29.3	60,678	98,881
Southern Maryland	32	38,400	40,300	850	750	32,640	30,225	33.0	33.0	10,771	9,974
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	598,600	583,100	1,023	961	407,937	368,276	17.5	29.6	71,449	108,855
AIR-CURED (dark):											
Indiana	35	400	400	825	950	330	380	5.7	9.5	19	36
Kentucky	35	18,000	12,000	925	975	16,650	11,700	7.8	11.6	1,299	1,357
Tennessee	35	5,200	3,800	940	975	4,888	3,705	6.5	10.8	318	400
Total One Sucker	35	23,600	16,200	927	974	21,868	15,785	7.5	11.4	1,936	1,793
Green River (Ky.)	36	20,000	14,000	875	975	17,500	13,650	7.5	11.7	1,597	1,597
Virginia Sun-cured	37	3,400	2,600	925	850	3,145	2,210	9.3	17.9	292	395
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	47,000	32,800	905	965	42,513	31,645	7.7	12.0	3,258	3,786

CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 10, 1942

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941 (Revised) - Continued

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and Type	:Type : : No. :	: Acreage : : harvested :		: Yield : : per acre :		: Production : : Thousand pounds :		: Season av. price per : : lb. received by farmers :		: Value of production : : Thousand dollars :	
		: 1940 : : Acres :	: 1941 : : Acres :	: 1940 : : Pounds :	: 1941 : : Pounds :	: 1940 : : Thousand pounds :	: 1941 : : Thousand pounds :	: 1940 : : Cents :	: 1941 : : Cents :	: 1940 : : Thousand dollars :	: 1941 : : Thousand dollars :
CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	33,400	35,400	1,500	1,470	50,100	52,038	13.3	13.2	6,663	6,869
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	16,200	12,600	1,015	1,125	16,443	14,175	7.7	9.3	1,266	1,318
Georgia	45	400	400	1,150	1,000	460	400	13.4	14.1	62	56
Florida	45	1,000	600	1,300	750	1,300	450	15.4	14.8	200	67
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	1,400	1,000	1,257	850	1,760	850	14.9	14.5	262	123
Total cigar filler	41-45	51,000	49,000	1,339	1,369	68,303	67,063	12.0	12.4	8,191	8,310
CIGAR BINDER:											
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,600	1,680	160	168	21.0	23.0	34	39
Connecticut	51	7,900	8,200	1,540	1,600	12,166	13,120	21.0	22.0	2,555	2,886
Total Conn. Valley broadleaf	51	8,000	8,300	1,541	1,601	12,326	13,288	21.0	22.0	2,589	2,925
Massachusetts	52	5,100	5,100	1,770	1,780	9,027	9,078	21.0	24.0	1,896	2,179
Connecticut	52	2,900	2,800	1,640	1,680	4,756	4,704	23.0	24.0	1,094	1,129
Total Conn.Val.Havana seed	52	8,000	7,900	1,723	1,745	13,783	13,782	21.7	24.0	2,990	3,308
New York	53	1,200	1,200	1,275	1,425	1,530	1,710	11.7	13.0	179	222
Pennsylvania	53	300	300	1,620	1,600	486	480	12.9	12.7	63	61
Total N.Y. & Pa.Havana seed	53	1,500	1,500	1,344	1,460	2,016	2,190	12.0	12.9	242	283
Southern Wisconsin	54	13,600	11,000	1,500	1,400	20,400	15,400	8.5	9.6	1,734	1,478
Wisconsin	55	11,200	11,200	1,500	1,450	16,800	16,240	11.8	14.8	1,982	2,404
Minnesota	55	700	600	1,225	1,175	858	705	10.0	11.0	86	78
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,900	11,800	1,484	1,436	17,658	16,945	11.7	14.6	2,068	2,482
Total cigar binder	51-55	43,000	40,500	1,539	1,521	66,183	61,605	14.5	17.0	9,623	10,476
CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	900	900	1,060	990	954	891	80.0	85.0	763	757
Connecticut	61	5,500	5,900	830	940	4,565	5,546	80.0	85.0	3,652	4,714
Total Conn.Val. shade-grown	61	6,400	6,800	862	947	5,519	6,437	80.0	85.0	4,415	5,471
Georgia	62	700	700	1,000	900	700	630	70.0	65.0	490	410
Florida	62	3,200	3,300	1,025	930	3,280	3,069	70.0	65.0	2,296	1,995
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	3,900	4,000	1,021	925	3,980	3,699	70.0	65.0	2,786	2,405
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	10,300	10,800	922	939	9,499	10,136	75.8	77.7	7,201	7,876
Total cigar types	41-62	104,300	100,300	1,380	1,384	143,985	138,804	17.4	19.2	25,015	26,662
UNITED STATES	All	1,410,800	1,310,900	1,036	962	1,461,942	1,261,364	16.0	26.3	234,283	331,934

mjd

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

State	Acreage planted			Acreage harvested		
	Average	1940	1941	Average	1940	1941
	1930-39	1940	1941	1930-39	1940	1941
Thousand acres						
Ohio	39	45	41	35	41	38
Mich.	116	123	100	106	112	94
Nebr.	74	75	63	69	70	60
Mont.	66	86	66	62	83	64
Idaho	59	75	62	54	71	60
Wyo.	50	49	40	46	47	39
Colo.	188	152	135	175	140	132
Utah	53	51	42	48	48	40
Calif.	126	182	137	119	173	125
Other	111	137	108	101	131	102
U.S.	883	975	794	815	916	754

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

BEET SUGAR

	Yield per acre			Production			Production ^{1/}		
State	Average:	:	:	Average:	:	:	Average:	:	:
	1930-39:	1940	: 1941	1930-39:	1940	: 1941	1930-39:	1940	: 1941
	Short tons			Thous. short tons			Thous. short tons		
Ohio	8.3	9.1	11.0	277	375	419	33	45	46
Mich.	8.2	9.1	10.8	865	1,022	1,016	128	168	158
Nebr.	12.6	13.3	15.4	871	933	927	113	115	121
Mont.	12.2	14.0	12.4	751	1,166	793	108	163	118
Idaho	11.7	16.1	13.7	649	1,141	823	93	145	107
Wyo.	12.1	14.2	13.6	558	667	530	92	93	79
Colo.	12.2	14.9	14.8	2,141	2,092	1,949	323	313	299
Utah	12.5	10.5	14.4	614	504	575	90	74	82
Calif.	13.5	16.8	16.0	1,634	2,903	1,999	267	466	313
Other	9.1	11.4	12.5	934	1,489	1,280	115	191	161
U.S.	11.4	13.4	13.7	9,284	12,292	10,311	1,363	1,773	1,484

^{1/} Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other States.

SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION

Item	Average		
	1930-39	1940	1941
Thous. short tons			
Molasses pulp	148	189	181
Dried pulp	90	114	101
Moist pulp	1,499	1,625	1,556

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

<u>Acreage harvested</u>			<u>Yield of cane per acre</u>			<u>Production</u>			
State:	Average:		Average:			Average:			
	1930-39:	1940	1941	1930-39:	1940	1941	1930-39:	1940	1941
	<u>Thousand acres</u>			<u>Short tons</u>			<u>Thousand short tons</u>		
	<u>For sugar</u>								
La.	219.7	209	234	17.1	13.7	17.0	3,842	2,864	3,978
Fla.	16.1	29	31	31.8	32.2	30.6	520	933	948
Total	235.8	238	265	18.1	16.0	18.6	4,362	3,797	4,926

For seed

La.	20.3	31	30	17.0	12.7	17.0	345	394	510
Fla.	.6	.7	.7	33.5	39.5	37.1	22	27	26
Total	20.9	31.7	30.7	17.5	13.3	17.5	367	421	536

For sugar and seed

La.	240.0	240	264	17.1	13.6	17.0	4,187	3,258	4,488
Fla.	16.7	29.7	31.7	31.9	32.3	30.7	542	960	974
Total	256.7	269.7	295.7	18.0	15.6	18.5	4,729	4,218	5,462

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

	Sugar per ton of cane; 96° equivalent			Sugar produced 96° equivalent			Molasses 1/, including blackstrap		
State	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1930-39:	1940	1941	1930-39:	1940	1941	1930-39:	1940	1941
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	159	164	162	308	235	323	24,540	19,012	26,295
Fla.	175	208	203	47	97	96	3,333	5,170	5,157
Total	161	175	170	355	332	419	27,873	24,182	31,452

1/ Blackstrap only in Florida.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW <u>1</u> /				
State	:	APRIL 1		
and	:	Average	:	:
Div.	:	1931-40	:	1940 1941 1942
Pounds				
Me.		13.0		13.6 13.6 14.7
N.H.		14.9		15.9 13.6 15.8
Vt.		14.6		15.1 15.4 16.6
Mass.		17.9		18.5 19.5 19.9
Conn.		17.1		17.9 17.6 18.9
N.Y.		17.4		19.3 19.3 20.8
N.J.		19.4		19.5 19.6 21.1
Pa.		17.1		17.8 18.1 19.0
N.ATL.		17.02		18.07 18.22 19.35
Ohio		15.0		15.4 15.2 16.0
Ind.		13.5		13.8 14.7 14.7
Ill.		14.6		15.8 16.1 16.6
Mich.		17.4		18.3 18.5 18.9
Wis.		17.2		18.4 19.1 19.6
E.N.CENT.		15.91		17.02 17.43 17.93
Minn.		17.4		18.7 19.6 19.6
Iowa		14.7		15.9 16.8 15.9
Mo.		9.3		9.2 9.9 9.7
N.Dak.		12.2		14.5 15.5 14.8
S.Dak.		11.2		12.5 13.1 12.7
Nebr.		13.6		14.4 14.4 14.4
Kans.		14.3		14.0 15.7 15.5
W.N.CENT.		13.57		14.76 15.33 14.80
Md.		13.8		15.7 15.0 16.3
Va.		9.8		10.5 10.9 10.6
W.Va.		9.1		9.2 8.6 9.8
N.C.		10.1		10.7 10.9 10.9
S.C.		9.8		9.6 9.9 11.0
Ga.		8.1		8.2 8.6 8.5
S.ATL.		9.93		10.22 10.69 11.11
Ky.		9.6		9.8 10.3 11.2
Tenn.		8.8		8.6 9.4 10.4
Ala.		7.6		7.5 8.0 8.6
Miss.		6.9		6.4 6.1 6.8
Ark.		7.8		7.7 8.5 7.7
Okla.		10.8		10.6 10.8 10.3
Tex.		9.3		8.8 9.1 8.3
S.CENT.		8.90		8.74 9.14 9.13
Mont.		12.5		14.6 15.0 14.3
Idaho		16.4		18.7 19.1 17.2
Wyo.		11.6		13.2 13.6 12.5
Colo.		13.5		15.0 16.0 15.5
Wash.		16.9		18.0 18.2 17.8
Oreg.		15.8		17.4 17.6 16.4
Calif.		19.8		21.0 20.2 20.3
WEST		15.34		17.53 17.73 16.79
U.S.		13.54		14.45 14.84 14.96

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 10, 1942

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

April 1, 1942

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, APRIL 1 1/

State	Av. 1931-40	1940	1941	1942
Number				
Me.	59.8	62.0	63.8	64.1
N.H.	63.0	59.4	61.7	62.6
Vt.	58.9	60.6	57.6	63.0
Mass.	61.2	60.8	64.1	63.9
R.I.	55.7	59.0	63.0	62.0
Conn.	59.4	59.4	61.1	65.0
N.Y.	53.9	53.6	53.6	56.5
N.J.	55.7	55.8	56.8	58.6
Pa.	55.4	54.3	56.7	58.6
N.ATL.	55.9	55.4	56.7	58.9
Ohio	55.1	54.0	54.8	58.4
Ind.	57.1	56.8	58.4	61.3
Ill.	52.6	52.1	52.0	57.4
Mich.	52.9	50.4	52.8	54.6
Wis.	51.2	49.7	49.5	52.2
E.N.CENT.	53.8	52.8	53.5	57.1
Minn.	48.0	47.4	47.4	56.0
Iowa	49.6	48.3	50.7	54.5
Mo.	55.7	55.4	56.7	59.9
N.Dak.	45.6	47.2	47.4	55.4
S.Dak.	48.2	47.0	49.5	54.7
Nebr.	53.5	53.4	56.3	58.9
Kans.	57.1	59.4	61.3	62.3
W.N.CENT.	52.0	51.8	53.6	57.6
Del.	52.8	54.0	59.4	62.2
Md.	53.4	54.0	56.2	58.0
Va.	53.5	52.3	55.7	57.3
W.Va.	55.3	54.8	53.1	60.4
N.C.	52.1	53.9	55.5	57.8
S.C.	49.2	50.4	50.3	53.0
Ga.	48.0	48.5	48.9	50.5
Fla.	53.4	56.5	59.1	57.1
S.ATL.	52.2	52.7	54.4	56.7
Ky.	53.2	53.1	56.3	62.0
Tenn.	50.8	48.7	52.0	56.6
Ala.	51.3	50.7	52.4	53.5
Miss.	50.0	48.8	49.0	52.8
Ark.	55.0	54.9	56.0	57.5
La.	49.2	50.4	49.4	51.1
Okla.	56.1	57.1	59.5	59.3
Tex.	54.4	56.2	55.1	56.9
S.CENT.	53.3	53.7	54.7	57.1
Mont.	53.9	54.9	55.4	54.3
Idaho	55.8	59.1	61.1	55.4
Wyo.	53.5	56.4	52.8	55.5
Colo.	52.6	56.3	54.3	56.2
N.Mex.	52.7	55.3	51.0	51.1
Ariz.	55.9	60.7	56.5	59.8
Utah	58.2	60.2	59.9	57.6
Nev.	57.1	61.0	55.9	58.8
Wash.	58.2	60.7	60.4	59.1
Oreg.	62.3	62.9	62.7	62.0
Calif.	59.0	59.2	59.0	61.1
WEST.	57.6	59.1	58.6	59.1
U. S.	53.6	53.6	54.7	57.6

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.